2-5-09
Bengal Secretariat Library Copy.
To be returned when done with.

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN

THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL

IN

1877.

Govt. Central Press.—No. 23 H. C.—20-8-78.—200.

31316

42

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN

THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL

IN

1877.

WHEN reviewing the Court's Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and Assam for 1876, the Government of India expressed a wish to receive in future a Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice also. This subject has accordingly been dealt with on the present occasion, and separately as regards the Lower Provinces and Assam.

Districts excluded from the Report.

The following Report has reference to the Lower Provinces only, but not to the whole of the territory under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Those districts administered by him directly, and not through the agency of the High Court, have been excluded. Such are the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the Cuttack Tributary Mehals, and the Tributary States on the south-west frontier. The business coming before the Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta is also omitted from the Report, as no returns are received by the Court from these officers.

Districts included in the Report.

The aggregate area of the districts dealt with in the Report is 139,802 square miles, and the population 58,726,402 souls. This territory, exclusive of Calcutta, is divided into 29 Sessions divisions and 42 District Magistracies, which contain 126 sub-divisions. The Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure are in force in all these districts. In Calcutta the procedure of the Presidency Magistrates is governed by a special Act, and commitments are made, not to a Sessions Judge, but to the High Court in its original jurisdiction.

See Statement 1.

I.—THE CRIMINAL COURTS.

Sessions Judges. Joint and Additional Sessions Judges.

In each Sessions division there is a Sessions Judge, and in Julpigorie with Darjeeling, and Chittagong, there is also a Joint Sessions Judge. There are two Additional Sessions Judges, one of whom takes the sessions at Alipore and Howrah, and the other is usually attached to the districts of the Patna Division, though of late he has been assisting the Judge of Rajshahye. In the course of the year under review, the district of Noacolly, with part of Chittagong, was made a separate Sessions division, and a Sessions Judge was appointed in place of the Additional Sessions Judge of Tipperah, whose appointment was abolished.

Deputy Commissioners with special powers under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.

In what are styled the Non-Regulation Provinces of Bengal, that is in Chota Nagpore and the Cooch Behar Division, the Deputy Commissioners are vested with the special powers described in section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code. These powers are, however, sparingly exercised, as will be shown further on in the Report.

Magistrates classed.

The number of Magistrates of each class at the close of the year under review was as follows:—

1st class	202
2nd class	92
3rd class	1,181

Of the whole number, 371 were paid and 1,104 unpaid Magistrates; 268 were Europeans and 1,207 natives. With a few exceptions, the Honorary Magistrates were vested with third class powers only. These they would exercise

if sitting singly. There were, however, 139 benches of Magistrates constituted. Generally, a Stipendiary Magistrate is required to sit on these benches with the Honorary Magistrates, and in such cases, under the rules prescribed by Government, larger powers are exercised.

II.—OFFENCES REPORTED.

A difficulty arises in comparing the returns of the number of offences reported in the past and in the previous year. Formerly some officers included cases found to be false in their returns. In those for the past year these cases have, under the Court's instructions, been excluded. Municipal cases have, on the other hand, been included. In former years these were not entered in the returns. In comparative tables A and C appended to this Report, the number of persons convicted has been shown, as well as the number of offences reported, for the purpose of comparing more accurately the amount of crime in the past and the previous year.

Number of offences reported and of persons convicted in 1876-77.
See Statement 1.

In the past two years the total number of offences reported and of persons convicted in the Lower Provinces of Bengal was as follows:—

	1876	1877.
Offences reported	182,638	177,027
Persons convicted	98,792	98,694

Districts in which an increase in crime occurred.

The districts showing the greatest increase in the number of offences are Backergunge, Pooree, Dacca, and Durbhunga. The Sessions Judge of the district first-named calls attention to the lawlessness prevailing there, and to the inefficiency of the police. Much of the increase in crime may be attributed to the prevailing distress among the people. No explanation is given of the results in Pooree or Dacca. In Durbhunga the Magistrate attributes the increase in crime to action taken by him in regard to cases of illegal distraint leading to more charges of trespass and criminal restraint, and to the effect of the Chokidari Act in causing crime to be better reported.

Districts in which a decrease occurred.

The districts where a decrease in the number of offences chiefly occurred were Dinagepore, Gya, and Noacolly. The Sessions Judge attributes the decrease in the district first-mentioned to irregular and injudicious magisterial action, which caused the returns in 1876 to be swelled chiefly by prosecutions under sections 172 to 190 of the Penal Code, and sections 94, 504, and 505 of the Criminal Procedure Code. No explanation has been given of the decrease in offences in Gya and Noacolly.

In Nuddea a large decrease in the number of offences reported is attributed to the exclusion from the returns of 1877 of false cases and cases regarding maintenance. There was an increase in the number of persons convicted—

Offences classed
See Statements B and C.

In statements B and C, which should be considered together, will be found details showing for each district the number of offences and of persons convicted under each of the four classes into which, for convenience, crime of the various kinds has been distributed.

	Offences reported		Persons convicted	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Class I.—Offences against the State or the public (Chapters VI to XV, Penal Code) ..	13,992	11,828	18,799	15,098
Class II.—Offences against the person (Chapters XVI, XIX, XX to XXII, Penal Code) ..	60,391	60,783	20,906	21,919
Class III.—Offences against property (Chapters XVII and XVIII, Penal Code)	71,478	68,135	25,457	25,825
Class IV.—Offences under special laws ...	36,777	36,281	33,630	35,852

From the above it appears that the decrease in crime has occurred chiefly under Class I. Under the remaining three classes, there was an increase in the number of convictions, though as regards Classes III and IV there was a decrease in the number of offences reported.

Class I. The districts where the chief increase in offences under Class I occurred were Darjeeling, Monghyr, East Burdwan, Dacca, 24-Pergunnahs and Manbhoom. In Darjeeling the increase is due to prosecutions for nuisances at Kurseong and on the cart road. In Monghyr a stricter compliance with the orders of the Courts has been insisted on; hence there has been an increase in the number of persons punished for contempts and offences against public justice. In East Burdwan the increase is due to cases not prosecuted having been omitted in the return for 1876. As regards the other districts mentioned, no explanation of the increase is given. The districts where a decrease in offences under this class chiefly occurred were Beerbhoom, Pooree, Dinagepore, Furreedpore, Purneah and Pubna. In Beerbhoom the Magistrate reports that the surpervision of the police has improved. In Pubna they are said to be more active, and to report more freely the existence of quarrels likely to provoke a breach of the peace. There has also been a better understanding between the ryots and the zemindars, and the result has been a decrease in cases of rioting and of unlawful assembly. The case of Dinagepore has been already noticed above. No explanation is given of the decrease in the remaining districts.

Class II. The increase in offences against the person has been very marked in East Burdwan, Pubna, and Dacca. The number of convictions also increased in the first and last of these districts, and decreased in Pubna. In Noacolly a very marked decrease occurred both in offences reported and in convictions. In Purneah the large decrease in offences is probably nominal, as the number of convictions was nearly constant.

Class III. The chief districts showing an increase in offences under Class III are Backergunge, East Burdwan, Durbhunga and Pubna. The peculiar circumstances affecting the returns of these districts have been explained above. In Midnapore there has been a marked decrease in heinous crime generally, and especially in dacoity.

Class IV. The inclusion of municipal cases and the exclusion of certain cases under the Criminal Procedure Code have been accompanied by a slight decrease, on the whole, in offences under special laws, and by a considerable increase in the number of persons convicted. The increase in the number of convictions was most marked in Monghyr, Chittagong, Pooree, Howrah and Durbhunga, —all districts with large municipalities. In Gya, which is similarly situated in this respect, there was a marked decrease, however. In Chittagong it is reported that prosecutions under the Salt Act have been pressed much since the storm-wave of 1876. This left pools of salt-water in considerable tracts which have proved a temptation to the people to break the law.

Chief heads of crime. In the following statement are shown the number of offences reported and of persons convicted under some of the chief heads of crime during 1876 and 1877 :—

Head of crime.	Offences reported.		Persons convicted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
3, 4, 5. Public tranquility	2,603	2,600	5,889	5,782
9. False evidence	671	569	481	352
10. Public justice	2,174	2,005	1,629	1,422
19. Murder	382	358	282	247
20. Culpable homicide	302	265	201	235
28. Serious hurt	681	739	654	714
29, 32. Simple hurt and assault	51,139	50,358	16,910	17,696
38. Rape	293	183	76	57
40, 41, 51. Theft and receipt of stolen property ...	31,844	29,387	14,821	15,613
46, 47, 48. Dacoity	172	143	438	194
42, 45. Robbery and extortion	1,324	1,154	367	372
57. House trespass and burglary ...	15,749	14,313	2,197	2,004
59. Forgery	211	189	75	48
66. Offences relating to marriage ...	3,068	2,775	282	338

The very small number of convictions as compared with offences is noticeable in the case of burglaries and offences against marriage. There has been a marked decrease in the number of persons convicted of dacoity, and the number of offences reported under this head has sensibly diminished.

Rioting, &c. The following are the districts where offences against the public tranquillity are most frequent:—

	Offences reported.		Persons convicted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Backergunge ...	306	218	328	352
Furreedpore ...	216	171	236	144
Mymensingh ...	175	206	215	233
Dacca	134	186	335	403
Tipperah ...	149	126	434	437

The number of offences reported has increased in Dacca and Mymensingh, and decreased in the other districts. Notwithstanding this decrease, there has been an increase in the number of convictions in Backergunge and Tipperah.

False evidence. The offence of giving false evidence was most frequent in the following districts:—

	Offences reported.		Persons convicted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Backergunge	24	30	17	13
Furreedpore . ..	15	23	11	14
Burdwan, East	12	28	8	8
Chumparun	11	50	10	34

No explanation is given of the very marked increase in crime of this description in the last district.

Public justice. The following districts have returned the largest number of offences against public justice in the past year:—

	Offences reported.		Persons convicted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Dacca	103	134	80	84
Backergunge	104	89	47	44
Furreedpore	56	92	39	67
Gya	55	53	57	67

Murder. Murders were most frequent in the following districts:—

	Offences reported.		Persons convicted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Backergunge	28	49	25	41
Dacca	15	24	25	24
Mymensingh	20	21	11	15
Rajshahye	10	15	4	21

Culpable homicide. The same districts are those where culpable homicide also was most frequent, as shown by the following figures:—

	Offences reported.		Persons convicted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Backergunge	15	15	20	7
Mymensingh	23	15	30	22
Rajshahye	5	15	3	18
Dacca	17	11	21	28

Rape. In Mymensingh 12, in Tipperah 6, and in Dacca 3 persons were convicted of rape in the past year, but in each of these districts the number of offences reported had decreased.

Dacoity. The districts where dacoity prevailed most were as follows:—

	Offences reported.		Persons convicted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Backergunge	3	13	2	16
Hooghly	1	11	13	8
Hazaribagh	6	11	16	4
Furreedpore	5	10	...	1

In all these districts dacoity has increased much, but the number of convictions has decreased, except in Backergunge.

In reviewing the returns, it is impossible to avoid noticing the very large proportion of serious crime, against both person and property, which occurs in the Eastern Districts of Bengal, and especially in Backergunge, Furreedpore and Dacca. The Judge of the district first-named remarks that the cyclone, the cholera, and bad crops have put a strain upon the district such as no district has had to endure under British rule. The people have, he says, been ruined, and their families have become desolate. No doubt the surviving inhabitants of Backergunge have been placed in circumstances such as may render it difficult for many of them to earn an honest living. Temporary privations, however, cannot be alone responsible for the condition of affairs if it be as reported by the Judge, who says—"The district is literally all ablaze with lawlessness. The police are looked down upon with unmeasured contempt, and even Magistrates are thought very little better of." This description of the state of the district is probably somewhat highly coloured, but it is notorious that in Backergunge the people constantly resort to violence in order to establish their rights, or supposed rights, to property, instead of having recourse to the Civil Courts.

Crime, accompanied by violence, in which large numbers, and sometimes whole villages are concerned, is common and is very frequently attended with loss of life, as the figures given above under the heads of Murder and Culpable Homicide show; and as a consequence, the police are so much occupied in endeavouring to bring the offenders to justice, that they come to be looked upon as public enemies rather than as instruments for the protection of life and property. The lawlessness which prompts a resort to violence also leads to combined efforts to defeat the authorities in their inquiries—the task of the Magistrates and police in this district, is, therefore, a very difficult one.

The Judges of Furreedpore and Dacca have made no attempt to review the criminal administration of their districts, or to explain the prevalence of serious crime. The former district, however, adjoins Backergunge, and its inhabitants are known to be of a similarly turbulent disposition.

Burglary.

It is in the Patna division that, as shown by the following figures, the cases of serious house trespass are most frequent:—

	Offences reported.		Persons convicted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Patna	1,497	1,037	94	65
Gya	842	1,034	167	166
Durbhunga	748	992	104	62

It is evident from the very small proportion of persons convicted to offences in each of these districts, that the action of the Courts can have little deterrent effect, the chances of avoiding detection are so great.

Forgery.

No explanation has been given of the increase in cases of forgery in the following districts, where they were most frequent:—

	Offences reported.		Persons convicted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Sarun	11	21	1	1
Chittagong	7	14	3	3
Jessore	9	12	1	4

Marriage law.

The following statement, showing the number of offences relating to marriage in the districts where they were most numerous, seems to indicate that the Mahommedan Marriage Registration Act has not yet resulted in prosecutions for such offences having a satisfactory result in any large proportion of cases:—

	Offences reported.		Persons convicted.	
	1876.	1877.	1877.	1877.
Mymensingh	551	318	21	17
Dacca	285	280	41	47
Backergunge	124	271	5	11

Offences under special laws.

The number of offences reported, and of persons convicted under the most important special laws, are shown in the following statement:—

	Offences reported.		Persons convicted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Cattle Trespass Act ...	5,301	5,601	1,930	1,550
Stamp Act ..	228	188	362	259
Excise, Salt and Opium Acts	3,135	3,632	3,204	3,975

Offences under the Cattle Trespass Act are committed with the greatest frequency in Nuddea, Tipperah, Mymensingh and Furreedpore. Prosecutions under the Stamp Act were most frequent last year in Bogra, Tipperah and Jessore. Under the Excise laws prosecutions were most numerous in the 24-Pergunnahs and Chittagong.

Security to keep the peace and for good behaviour.

The number of persons called on to give security or recognizances to keep the peace, or to give security for good behaviour during the past two years, was as follows:—

	1876.	1877.
Surety of the peace ...	1,999 ...	1,452
Recognizance ...	2,643 ...	2,304
Sureties for good behaviour ...	3,573 ...	2,062

Under each head a decrease is observable.

Chapter 37, Criminal Procedure Code.

The following are the districts where proceedings were most freely taken under chapter 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

	Offences reported.		Persons convicted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Backergunge	201	221	549	689
Jessore	62	104	368	284
East Burdwan	89	82	337	297
Furreedpore	662	316	482	173

Excepting East Burdwan, all these districts are contiguous, and three of them are noted for the turbulence of their inhabitants.

Chapter 38, Criminal Procedure Code.

The districts where the provisions of chapter 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code were most stringently enforced during the past year were as follows:—

	Offences reported.		Persons convicted.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Chumparun	228	188	201	152
Patna	157	166	146	138
Dinagepur	363	160	220	123
Monghyr	244	143	209	121

In all these districts the figures show a decrease in the past year. In other districts, such as East Burdwan, Gya, Jessore, Rungpore and Shahabad, the decrease has been still more marked. This is doubtless due to the action taken by the Local Government forbidding the indiscriminate prosecution of persons suspected of bad livelihood.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS DISPOSED OF—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

III.—THE HIGH COURT.

Excluding one person committed from Assam, the total number of persons under trial before the High Court in its ordinary original jurisdiction during the past year was 102, three of whom were discharged without trial, sixteen were acquitted, and eighty-one convicted. These figures include three Europeans committed by Magistrates in the interior, two of whom were convicted and one acquitted.

CRIMINAL COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE HIGH COURT.

IV.—COURTS OF SESSION.

Number of persons under trial.

See Statement L.

Including 369 persons who were awaiting trial at the close of 1876, the number of persons under trial in the Courts of Session was 3,255. In 1876 the corresponding number was 3,876. The Sessions divisions where the decrease has been most marked are East Burdwan, Cuttack, Gya, Jessore, Midnapore, Hazaribagh and Singhbhoom. The Sessions divisions where the greatest number of people was under trial during the past year are as follows:—

	1876.	1877.
Backergunge	237	233
Rajshahye	147	222
Dacca	140	208
Rungpore	233	179
Mymensingh	184	171
Nuddea	142	160
Jessore	220	157

In the past year the cases of 2,900 persons were disposed of, compared with 3,481 persons whose cases were decided in 1876. **Disposed of.**

The cases of 334 persons were pending at the close of the year, against 369 awaiting trial at its commencement. The pending files were heaviest in Dacca, Gya and Jessore. In the two latter districts this is accounted for by the sessions having been fixed for January of the current year. **Pending.**

Of 2,889 persons whose cases were disposed of on trial during 1877, 1,710, or 59 per cent., were convicted. In 1876 the number of convictions was 2,069, and the corresponding ratio 60 per cent. The result of trials in 1877 was least favourable in the following districts:— **Result of trials.**

	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Percentage of conviction.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Beerbhoom	18	27	17	10	49	29
24-Pergunnahs	55	66	74	48	57	42
Moorshedabad	81	35	79	28	49	44
Chittagong	30	48	33	39	52	45

It was most favourable in the following districts:—

	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Percentage of conviction.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Darjeeling and Julpigorie ...	12	12	24	36	67	75
Backergunge	49	47	158	128	75	73
Mozufferpore and Durbhunga ...	50	34	82	85	62	71
Burdwan, West	7	3	23	7	76	70
Rajshahye and Pubna ...	46	63	73	152	61	70

The number of witnesses who attended to give evidence in the Courts of Session was 12,683 in the past, compared with 14,447 in the previous year. The reports received from local officers do not show for what period these were detained, nor what was the amount of diet-money paid to them. **Number of witnesses examined.**

Ordinarily, trials for offences under the chapters of the Penal Code noted in the margin are held with the aid of a jury in the Sessions Courts of East Burdwan, Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Patna and Dacca. As regards other offences in these districts, and all offences in other districts, the trials are ordinarily held with the aid of assessors. Under section 236, Criminal Procedure Code, the jury may consist of 3, 5, 7 or 9 persons. The number of assessors usually employed is two. Statement No. 11 shows that in the past year the number of cases tried by jury was 342, and the number of cases tried with assessors 1,087. In 57 cases the Judge did not agree with the jury, and in 154 cases he differed from the assessors. The number of references made by Sessions Judges to the High Court, under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code, during the past year was 25. In 17 cases the finding of the High Court was opposed to that of the jury, whose views were accepted in the 8 cases remaining. **Trial by jury.** *See Statement 11.*

Chapters 8, 11, 16, 17 and 18.

The number of cases decided by the Deputy Commissioners of the Chota Nagpore division, by virtue of the powers vested in them under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, during the past year was 16 only; the number of persons dealt with being 18. The number of cases in which the orders of the Deputy Commissioners were referred to the Sessions Judge for confirmation was 14, in all of which the convictions were affirmed. In one case only the sentence was reduced from 5 to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment. In Darjeeling one case only was disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner under these special powers, and a sentence of fine imposed, which was confirmed by the Sessions Judge. In Julpigorie no cases were so decided by the Deputy Commissioner. **Deputy Commissioners exercising special powers under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code.**

V.—MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The number of persons brought to trial in the Courts of Magistrates was 158,348 in the past, compared with 156,980 in the previous year. The manner of appearance was as follows:— **Persons brought to trial during the year.** *See Statement 3.*

	1876.	1877.
Under arrest by police	71,294	70,989
Upon warrant	9,705	9,098
On summons	71,423	74,059
Voluntarily	4,558	4,202

The increase, it will be observed, has occurred in respect to summons cases only. In respect to warrant cases there has been a decrease. The number of persons arrested by the police has also fallen off.

Persons under trial. *See Statement E.*

Including persons who were awaiting trial at the commencement of the year, the total number of persons under trial in the Courts of Magistrates was 162,914 in the past, compared with 161,619 in the previous year. The districts where the most marked increase occurred were Pooree, Dacca, Howrah, Shahabad and Durbhunga. In Dinagepore, Rajshahye and Gya a marked decrease occurred.

The following are the districts where the largest number of persons were under trial during the past year:—

	1876.	1877.
24-Pergunnahs	11,554	11,870
Dacca	7,978	8,668
Burdwan, East	7,845	7,195
Howrah	5,842	6,991
Jessore	6,505	6,201
Patna	6,031	6,039

Disposed of.

Excluding persons who escaped, died, or were transferred, the number of persons whose cases were disposed of by Magistrates was 158,185 in the past, compared with 156,735 in the previous year.

Pending.

The number of persons awaiting trial at the close of 1877 was 4,440, or 89 less than at its beginning. There was an undue proportion of persons whose cases had not been decided in Backergunge, Midnapore, Noacolly and Pooree. The state of the files was particularly creditable to the officers concerned in the 24-Pergunnahs, Dacca and East Burdwan, which, as shown above, are the districts where the greatest number of persons were dealt with.

Of the persons awaiting trial regarding whom details have been furnished, it will be observed from Statement F that 3,614 were on bail or recognizance, and 641 in custody. Omitting persons whose cases were stayed on account of lunacy, there were 29 persons whose cases had been pending more than six months, 62 more than three months, and 854 more than one month.

Distribution of business.

The share taken by the Courts of the several grades in trying cases during the past two years is exhibited in the following statement, which shows the number of persons whose cases were decided, excluding those who were committed to the Sessions, and those who died, escaped, or were transferred:—

Persons tried.

	1876.	1877.
Honorary Magistrates	4,609	10,638
Benches of Magistrates	8,092	9,412
Subordinate paid Magistrates	133,976	130,367
District Magistrates	6,795	4,889

These figures show that, while the share taken by District Magistrates in trying cases has largely decreased, the amount of work disposed of by Honorary Magistrates, both sitting singly and on benches, has very largely increased. In some measure this increase is nominal, municipal cases having in some districts been excluded from the returns of 1876, but shown in those for 1877.

Results of trial.

The results of the trials held by the several classes of Courts during the past year are as follows:—

	Number of persons acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
Honorary Magistrates and benches of Magistrates ..	6,086	13,964	69
Subordinate paid Magistrates	50,723	79,644	61
District Magistrates	1,513	3,376	69

Taking all Courts together, 62 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted in 1877, compared with 63 per cent. in 1876. The results of trial are best in the Courts of Honorary Magistrates and District Magistrates. This is probably due to the large proportion of conservancy cases and the like tried by them, where the prosecution has few difficulties to contend with.

An examination of the returns in detail shows that, taking all Courts together, the results of trial were least favourable in Cuttack (49 per cent. of convictions), Balasore (52 per cent.), Rajshahye (53 per cent.), Sarun (55 per cent.), and Mymensingh (56 per cent). They were most

favourable in Howrah (77 per cent.), Patna (72 per cent.), Durbhunga, 24-Pergunnahs, and Bogra (69 per cent.), all, except the last, districts where there are large municipalities and where conservancy cases are consequently numerous. Taking separately cases decided by Subordinate paid Magistrates who dispose of the most important share of the criminal business in every District, the least favourable results are those in West Burdwan, Cuttack, Dinagepore, Singbhoom and Durbhunga; in none of which districts were more than half the persons tried convicted. The results of trials before Honorary Magistrates were particularly unsatisfactory in Beerbhoom, Rajshahye and Mymensingh. They were best in Bogra, East Burdwan, Jessore and Gya. The failure of prosecutions before District Magistrates was most marked in Cuttack, Beerbhoom and Backergunge.

Results of trials according to the nature of the offences.

A reference to Statement 2, which includes persons committed to the sessions, will show that the classes of serious offences in which it is most difficult to procure a conviction are forgery (15 per cent. convicted), fraudulent deeds (17 per cent.), offences against marriage (20 per cent.), rape and cheating (27 per cent.), extortion (31 per cent.). Prosecutions are most successful under special and local laws, and in the case of offences relating to stamps or weights and measures, of those affecting the public convenience or safety, of contempts of lawful authority, and of receipt of stolen property.

See Statement G.

In Statement G is given for each district a comparative abstract of the results of trials, as shown in Statement 2, for the past two years, under each of the four classes of crime. It will be observed that under Class I (offences against the State or public) the percentage of convictions was highest (78 per cent.) in East Burdwan and Tipperah, and lowest (48 per cent.) in Pooree. Under Class II (offences against the person) it was highest (65 per cent.) in Noacolly and Tipperah, and lowest (37 per cent.) in Durbhunga. Under Class III (offences against property) the percentage was lowest in West Burdwan (38 per cent.), and highest (67 per cent.) in Chumparun. Under Class IV (special laws) it nowhere fell short of 63 per cent., and in West Burdwan was as high as 93 per cent.

Number of witnesses discharged

In Statement 3 the number of witnesses who attended the Magistrates' Courts is shown to have been 393,157, the corresponding figure for 1876 having been 385,593. In Statement H will be found details for each district, showing the period of detention of those witnesses who were discharged. The total results shown are, that 336,243 witnesses were discharged on the first day of attendance; 30,407 on the second day; 7,109 on the third day, and 2,314 only after the third day. The returns, if correct, are particularly creditable in the case of the 24-Pergunnahs and Dacca, in each of which districts more than twenty thousand witnesses were examined.

VI.—PUNISHMENTS.

High Court.

See Statement 4.

Of the 81 persons who were convicted during 1877 by the High Court on the Original Side, two were sentenced to death, one to transportation for life, eight to transportation for a term, and 70 to imprisonment. In one case only was the imprisonment ordered simple. In three cases fine was imposed as an additional punishment. In six cases the imprisonment imposed did not exceed 15 days. In 28 other cases it did not exceed six months, and in the 36 remaining cases it did not exceed two years. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 20,450, the whole of which sum was realized.

Courts of Session.

The sentences imposed by the Courts of Session during the past two years were as follows:—

		1876.	1877.
Death		77	81
Transportation for life		219	160
Ditto for a term		147	133
Imprisonment	Simple	16	10
	Rigorous	1,549	1,307
Fine		183	131
Whipping		20	14

Under all heads, except that of capital punishment, there has been a decrease. In eight cases only during the past year was fine, and in four cases

was whipping, the sole punishment inflicted. In the remaining cases imprisonment was imposed as an additional punishment. The periods for which imprisonment was awarded were as follows:—

		1876.	1877.
Not exceeding 15 days	... ...	30	23
" 6 months	... ...	195	189
" 2 years	... ...	444	443
" 7 years	... ...	778	582
Above 7 years	... ...	118	80

The fines imposed in 1877 amounted to Rs. 60,582, against Rs. 22,610 in 1876; but the amount realized was Rs. 2,882 only in the past, against Rs. 10,052 in the previous year.

Courts of Magistrates. The following statement shows the sentences imposed in the Courts of Magistrates during the past two years:—

			1876.	1877.
Fine	With imprisonment	... ...	4,821	4,433
	Without ditto	... ...	59,882	63,508
Whipping	Sole punishment	... ...	2,237	2,595
	Additional ditto	... ...	286	286
Imprisonment	Rigorous	... ...	25,022	23,563
	Simple	... ...	859	1,069

The most noticeable features in the above return are the increase in the proportion of cases where fine is the sole punishment awarded, and the increase in the number of sentences of simple imprisonment.

Imprisonment. The following statement shows the periods for which sentences of imprisonment were imposed during the past two years:—

		1876.	1877.
Not exceeding 15 days	... ...	5,660	5,828
" 6 months	... ...	15,080	14,879
" 2 years ...	... ...	4,725	3,831
" 7 years ...	... ...	57	94

There has thus been some increase in the number of sentences exceeding two years, and a considerable increase in the number not exceeding 15 days. The proportion of cases in which persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are ordered to be kept in solitary confinement is very small. In the past year the number of such sentences decreased considerably, and amounted to 63 only, against 128 in the previous year.

Whipping. The sentences of whipping imposed during the past two years were as follows:—

		1876.	1877.
10 stripes and under	... ...	798	988
20 ditto ditto	... ...	1,160	1,375
30 ditto ditto	... ...	565	518

These figures show that the proportion of cases in which the full amount of stripes allowable by law was imposed has considerably diminished, although the punishment of flogging has been more freely resorted to.

Fines. The fines imposed in the Courts of Magistrates in 1877 amounted to Rs. 5,94,477, against Rs. 6,45,301 in 1876; while the amount realized was Rs. 4,74,022 in the past, compared with Rs. 5,02,835 in the previous year.

In Statement I (which includes fines imposed in Courts of Session) will be found details showing for each district the amount of fines imposed, realized, and paid by way of compensation. It will be observed that the amount of fines imposed and realized varies greatly, not only in different districts, but also in the same district in different years. The very large balances of fines unrecovered would seem to show either that excessive fines are imposed, or that due diligence is not shown in realizing them. It is also clear that there is little uniformity in the practice of the Courts in the matter of paying compensation out of the fines. In some districts the amount so paid appears excessive; in others inadequate.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

VII.—THE HIGH COURT.

Number of appeals.

The number of appeals from the decisions of the Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal filed, disposed of, and pending in the High Court during the past two years, was as shown in the margin.

	1876.	1877.
Filed	682	616
Disposed of	665	642
Pending	66	40

Two of the appeals filed in 1877 were from decisions of the Presidency Magistrates. The rest were from the Courts of Sessions Judges. In the past, as compared with the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of cases decided by the High Court, but owing to the falling off in the business coming in, the pending files were lighter at the end than at the commencement of the year.

How disposed of.

The manner in which the cases decided were disposed of, as affecting the decisions of the Lower Courts, was as shown in the margin. It thus appears that in 81·4 per cent. of the cases decided on trial in 1877, the decision of the Lower Court was affirmed, compared with 84·9 per cent. in 1876.

	1876.	1877.
Affirmed	564	522
Reversed	48	60
Varied	46	55
Remanded	6	4

Appeals under Section 272, Criminal Procedure Code.

The number of appeals by the Local Government instituted under section 272 of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year was two only. In one case the accused was convicted by the High Court; in the other the appeal was rejected.

VIII.—APPELLATE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE HIGH COURT.

Appeals filed, disposed of, and pending.
See Statement J.

The number of appeals preferred, disposed of, and pending in the Courts of District Magistrates and Sessions Judges during the past two years, was as follows:

	Preferred.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1876	5,751	5,647	274
1877	5,001	5,901	317

The number of appeals disposed of in each of the two classes of Court was as follows:—

	1876.	1877.
In the Court of District Magistrates	2,577	2,532
In Courts of Session	3,070	3,369

As the number of Magistrates exercising 1st class powers in any district is subject to change from time to time, the number of cases in which an appeal lies to the Sessions Judge is also subject to fluctuate, and the distribution of business between the Court of Session and the Court of the District Magistrate is not regulated by any fixed rule. It is therefore convenient to consider the results in both classes of Court together.

Districts in which appeals were most frequent.

From Statement J it will be observed that the districts with the largest number of appeals were the following:—

	No. of appeals preferred. 1876.	1877.
Jessore	365	369
Noacolly	272	299
Moorshedabad	143	283
24-Pergunnahs	386	280
Dacca	323	270
Midnapore	283	267

It will be observed that in Moorshedabad the number of appeals in the past year was nearly twice the number in the previous year. In the 24-Pergunnahs and Dacca, on the contrary, there was a considerable decrease

in the number of appeals filed. In the following districts, which are not mentioned above, the increase was also very marked, *viz.*, in Malda, Howrah, Gya, Shahabad and Sarun. There was a marked decrease in Monghyr and Patna.

Pending files. The only districts where at the end of 1877 more than 25 appeals remained undisposed of were Midnapore and Jessore. Taking all districts together, the total number pending at the close of 1877 was greater by 43 than the number pending at its commencement.

Ratio of Appeals to decision. *See Statement K.* In Statement K it is shown that the ratio of appeals to decisions was 5 per cent. only for the whole of Lower Bengal. The district returns do not, unfortunately, show against how many of the decisions an appeal would lie. Taking the figures given, it appears that the proportion of appeals was greatest in Bogra (20 per cent.), Noacolly (15 per cent.), and Mymensingh (11 per cent.), and that it was least in Pooree, Darjeeling, Julpigoree and East Burdwan.

Result of Appeals. The number of cases in which the decision of the Lower Court was affirmed during the past year was 3,292. The ratio of affirmed to decided for the whole of the Lower Provinces was 56 per cent. In Darjeeling, with eleven appeals in eleven cases, the Court above upheld the decision of the Lower Court. In Bogra this ratio was 84 per cent., in Hazareebagh 79 per cent., and in Furreedpore 76 per cent. The results of appeal were unfavourable to the Lower Courts in West Burdwan, Midnapore, Rajshahye and Monghyr, in none of which districts did the ratio of decisions affirmed to cases decided amount to 40 per cent.

SUPERINTENDENCE AND REVISION.

IX.—THE HIGH COURT.

References. The number of cases coming before the High Court, as a Court of Reference, during the past year was as follows :—

	Pending from 1876.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending, 1877.
Sentences of death referred for confirmation under section 287, Criminal Procedure Code	2	64	63	3
References under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code	1	25	22	4

The districts from which the largest number of references under section 287, Criminal Procedure Code, came were Chota Nagpore (11), Rajshahye (10), and Backergunge (8). Under section 263 there were six references from each of the districts of Nuddea and Hooghly, four each from Moorshedabad and Burdwan, three from Patna, and one each from the 24-Pergunnahs and Dacca.

Revision. The number of cases from the Lower Provinces coming before the High Court as a Court of Revision during the past year was as follows :—

	Remaining. from 1876.	Filed in 1877.	Disposed of in 1877.	Pending 1877.
Cases referred under section 296, Criminal Procedure Code ...	7	203	196	14
Cases taken up under section 297 Criminal Procedure Code ...	20	126	139	7
TOTAL ...	27	329	335	21

In the following statement, showing the result of the proceedings in the High Court as affecting those of the Lower Courts, cases referred under section 263, Criminal Procedure Code, are included :—

	Affirmed.	Reversed.	Varied.	Remanded.	Otherwise disposed of.
Courts of Session	24	5	5	...	10
Magistrates of Districts	32	28	1	3	4
Other Magistrates	90	114	20	17	3
TOTAL ...	146	147	26	20	17

It will be observed that in 23 per cent. of the cases decided, the proceedings of Sessions Judges were reversed or varied. In the case of District Magistrates the ratio was nearly 43 per cent., and in that of other Magistrates 55 per cent.

The results of proceedings during the past year in cases of appeal and revision taken together as affecting persons were as follows:— **Result of appeal and revision.** *See Statement L.*

	High Court.		Sessions Judge.		District Magistrate.	
	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877
Applications rejected and sentences confirmed ...	1,776	1,455	4,478	3,965	2,753	2,354
Sentences modified ...	110	127	556	468	538	546
Ditto reversed and proceedings quashed ...	428	721	983	928	735	824
Further enquiry ordered ...	...	...	63	58	169	104

In the High Court the proceedings of the Lower Courts were reversed or quashed in respect of 31·2 per cent. of the persons whose cases were decided last year, against 18·5 per cent. in the previous year. In the Courts of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates the corresponding percentages are shown in the margin.

	1876.	1877.
Sessions Judges ...	16·1	17·1
District Magistrates ...	17·5	21·6

District Magistrates have to superintend the proceedings of the younger and less experienced Magistrates. Still the number of instances in which the Magistrates of Gya, Patna and Sarun have had to reverse the proceedings of their subordinates is remarkable. The same remark applies to Monghyr, West Burdwan and Midnapore, which have already been mentioned as districts where the result of appeals was unfavourable. Noacolly is remarkable for the very large number of persons whose sentences were modified by the District Magistrate.

X.—RECENT LEGISLATION.

The only recent Acts of the Legislature calling for notice in this report are—

Act X of 1875, to amend the procedure of the High Court in its original criminal jurisdiction,
Act V of 1876, the Reformatory Schools' Act, and
Act IV of 1877, the Presidency Magistrates' Act.

The provisions of the Reformatory Schools' Act had not been brought into force during the year under report. During the current year a building which has been prepared for the purpose at Alipore has been declared to be a Reformatory School.

Under the Presidency Magistrates' Act, there were two appeals only to the High Court during the year under review. This appears to indicate that the extensive powers conferred on the Magistrates are exercised with moderation and discretion.

The new Criminal Procedure introduced into the High Court by the Act of 1875 is suitable, and works without difficulty.

The Judges think it proper to call attention to section 317 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This section provides that "when sentence is passed on a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation, and the sentence is for imprisonment or transportation, the Court shall direct that such imprisonment or transportation shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced." It appears to the Court that it ought to be in the power of the convicting Court, if it thinks fit, to make its sentence run concurrently with a previous sentence.

The inconvenience that may arise from the form of the present section has recently been illustrated by the case of a prisoner convicted of dacoity in one district and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, and then tried and convicted of another dacoity in another district. The Sessions Judge, in consideration of the sentence already passed upon the prisoner, passed no further sentence. If, in such a case, the first conviction were set aside on appeal, there would be no sentence in existence in respect of the second offence. In such cases of double conviction, the Court in which the second conviction is obtained

will certainly take into consideration the term of imprisonment for which sentence has already been recorded, if its sentence is to run from the date of the expiry of the first sentence, as provided by section 317.

It seems better that the second sentence should be determined solely by the nature of the offence of which the accused then stands convicted, and that, in order to avoid undue rigour from the accumulation of separate sentences, the Court should have a discretion as to making them run concurrently.

Sections 211, 220, 262, 263, all contemplate that every conviction shall be followed by a due measure of punishment. And with the system of appeal in force in India, the record of a separate sentence at the conclusion of every trial terminating in conviction is, to say the least, convenient.

Difficulty has arisen under section 209, by which Magistrates are empowered to award compensation to accused persons in respect of a complaint found to be frivolous or vexatious.

Cases are from time to time brought before the High Court, as a Court of Revision, in which this power has been exercised in a manner not contemplated by the Legislature, and in which the Court has to quash the order; but there is no process by which the compensation awarded can be recovered, if it has been already realized and paid over to the complainant, and there is no provision similar to that in section 308 for postponing payment. Cases of this kind are not numerous, but instances of misapplication of the section do occur; and when they do so, the orders of the Court setting aside the award of compensation may be infructuous. It is obvious that the High Court ought not to be placed in a position to make orders which have no effect.

STATEMENTS.

CONTENTS.

							Page.
Comparative Statements, A to L	..		.	...	..		17 to 28
Annual Statements, 1 to 5 and 11	...	...	...	...	.		29 to 37

A.

Comparative statement shewing the total number of offences reported, and of persons convicted in each district in 1876 and 1877.

DISTRICT	Total number of offences reported.		Total number of persons convicted.		Ratio per cent. of convictions to offences	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Backergunge ..	4,859	5,566	2,845	2,927	58	52
Beerbhoom ..	2,258	1,798	814	945	36	52
Bhaugulpore ...	3,563	2,749	1,329	1,611	37	58
Monghyr ...	4,257	4,492	2,377	2,666	55	59
Burdwan, East ...	4,957	8,565	4,935	4,619	99	53
Burdwan, West ...	1,135	1,273	623	664	54	52
Chittagong ...	3,954	3,630	1,464	1,809	37	49
Cuttack ...	3,464	3,887	1,739	2,057	50	52
Pooree ...	1,880	2,488	1,858	2,611	98	104
Balasore ...	2,992	2,114	1,252	1,177	41	48
Dacca ..	9,677	10,718	4,825	5,401	49	50
Dinagepore ...	4,436	2,853	2,982	1,465	67	51
Maldah ...	1,925	1,885	958	968	49	51
Furreedpore .	7,328	6,407	2,838	2,301	35	32
Gya ...	6,057	4,458	3,496	2,165	57	48
Hooghly ..	4,532	4,732	2,323	2,497	51	52
Howrah ..	6,002	6,393	4,280	5,267	71	82
Jessore ...	6,628	6,449	3,637	3,473	54	53
Midnapore ...	7,570	6,556	3,186	2,765	42	42
Moorshedabad ...	6,157	5,683	3,327	2,901	54	51
Mymensingh ...	8,742	7,848	3,049	2,685	34	35
Noakhally ...	6,026	4,809	2,708	2,029	44	42
Nuddea .	9,595	7,819	2,959	3,151	30	40
Patna ...	5,840	5,622	3,987	4,243	68	75
Purneah ...	4,584	3,251	1,754	1,451	38	44
Rajshahye ..	3,438	3,093	1,487	1,516	43	49
Pubna ...	2,188	3,102	2,219	1,351	101	43
Rungpore ...	2,359	2,555	1,927	2,272	88	87
Bograh ...	1,511	1,529	1,445	1,479	95	96
Sarun ..	4,312	3,931	1,947	1,924	45	48
Chumparun ...	2,032	1,702	1,280	1,190	62	69
Shahabad ..	4,952	5,128	3,057	3,242	61	63
Tipperah ...	6,009	5,186	2,863	2,575	47	49
Mozufferpore ..	2,954	3,072	1,611	1,829	54	59
Durbhangah ...	2,806	4,315	1,511	3,489	53	80
24-Pergunnahs ...	12,270	11,695	7,483	8,104	60	69
Hazareebaugh ...	2,553	2,303	1,749	1,377	59	59
Lohardugga ...	1,155	1,526	1,077	1,360	93	89
Manbhoom ...	2,171	2,145	1,332	1,235	61	57
Singbhoom ..	442	420	305	282	69	69
Darjeeling ...	1,227	1,231	812	701	66	56
Julpigoree ...	1,841	1,749	1,142	920	62	52
Total ...	**1,82,638**	**1,77,027**	**98,792**	**98,694**	**54**	**55**

Note.—The slight variation between the figures given in this Table, and those in Statement No. 2, is due to inaccuracies in the local returns.

B.

Comparative statement shewing in detail, for each class, the number of offences reported in 1876 and 1877.

DISTRICT.	Class I. Against the State or Public, Chapters VI to XV, Indian Penal Code.		Class II. Against the person, Chapters XVI, XIX, XX to XXII, Indian Penal Code.		Class III. Against property, Chapters XVII and XVIII, Indian Penal Code		Class IV. Under special Laws	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Backergunge ..	649	571	2,260	2,441	1,209	1,950	741	604
Beerbhoom ...	168	81	1,054	833	724	569	312	315
Bhaugulpore ...	217	226	995	745	2,019	1,099	332	679
Monghyr .	154	250	1,170	1,012	2,205	1,976	728	1,254
Burdwan, East ...	398	544	1,446	3,106	1,808	2,995	1,305	1,920
Burdwan, West ...	143	155	274	390	560	528	158	200
Chittagong ...	252	246	1,981	1,291	1,225	1,315	496	778
Cuttack ...	166	208	1,612	1,682	1,200	1,492	486	505
Poorree ..	129	85	334	377	623	770	794	1,256
Balasore ...	135	94	1,036	918	1,476	1,148	345	254
Dacca ...	571	719	4,133	5,529	3,094	2,378	1,879	2,092
Dinagepore ...	1,741	619	803	709	1,292	1,211	600	314
Maldah ...	177	129	366	521	1,193	946	189	289
Furreedpore ..	746	483	3,310	3,328	1,856	1,577	1,416	1,019
Gya ...	397	215	610	495	3,053	2,923	1,997	825
Hooghly ...	280	235	1,341	1,645	1,713	1,416	1,198	1,436
Howrah ...	196	232	1,270	1,573	1,310	1,490	3,226	3,098
Jessore .	501	419	2,531	2,500	2,673	2,493	923	1,037
Midnapore ..	359	381	2,470	2,402	3,186	2,766	1,575	1,007
Moorshedabad ...	395	349	2,255	2,113	2,275	2,305	1,232	916
Mymensingh ..	601	487	3,951	3,799	3,116	2,694	1,074	868
Noakhally .	303	324	2,765	1,831	1,963	2,119	995	535
Nuddea	387	383	3,656	2,915	4,295	3,220	1,257	1,301
Patna ..	335	319	740	962	2,719	2,202	2,046	2,139
Purneah ..	359	253	1,491	938	2,147	1,569	584	491
Rajshahye	267	226	867	669	1,918	1,932	386	266
Pubna	389	219	880	1,491	570	1,010	349	382
Rungpore ...	278	234	694	728	828	751	559	842
Bograh ...	168	146	456	419	629	726	258	238
Sarun ...	217	149	663	547	2,630	2,357	862	878
Chumparun ..	124	102	418	274	1,021	911	469	415
Shahabad ...	408	395	1,282	1,615	1,945	1,890	1,317	1,228
Tipperah ..	508	395	2,861	2,540	1,821	1,581	819	670
Mozufferpore ...	177	170	410	632	1,836	1,749	531	521
Durbhungah ...	213	160	401	694	1,758	2,754	434	727
24-Pergunnahs ...	806	905	5,423	4,963	3,030	2,434	3,011	3,393
Hazareebaugh ..	221	188	538	558	1,120	1,180	674	377
Lohardugga ...	67	90	303	343	612	783	173	310
Manbhoom ...	150	170	455	492	1,136	1,137	430	346
Singhbhoom ...	40	32	157	142	184	209	61	37
Darjeeling ..	95	135	215	168	493	581	424	347
Julpigoree ...	125	105	511	453	1,013	1,019	192	172
Total ...	**13,992**	**11,828**	**60,391**	**60,783**	**71,478**	**68,135**	**36,777**	**36,281**

C.

Comparative statement shewing in detail for each class the number of persons convicted in 1876 and 1877.

DISTRICT.	Class I. Against the State or Public (Chapters VI to XV, Indian Penal Code).		Class II. Against the person (Chapters XVI, XIX, XX to XXII, Indian Penal Code).		Class III Against property (Chapters XVII and XVIII, Indian Penal Code).		Class IV. Under special laws.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Backergunge ...	831	691	715	753	425	523	874	960
Beerbhoom ...	124	110	177	271	198	267	315	267
Bhaugulpore ...	206	277	336	506	547	424	210	404
Monghyr ..	166	237	560	437	772	787	879	1,205
Burdwan, East ...	1,505	1,006	816	847	899	775	1,715	1,991
Burdwan, West ...	207	211	118	102	122	91	176	257
Chittagong ...	416	302	340	289	362	436	316	782
Cuttack ...	200	270	573	643	604	689	362	455
Pooree ...	217	132	215	250	608	1,009	818	1,220
Balasore ...	157	114	323	529	443	525	329	209
Dacca ...	759	875	1,797	2,060	959	1,036	1,310	1,430
Dinagepore ...	1,621	517	277	309	516	363	538	276
Maldah ..	181	106	197	181	345	436	235	245
Furreedpore ...	713	388	784	875	446	489	895	549
Gya .	455	299	335	321	817	709	1,889	833
Hooghly ..	200	399	512	491	454	375	1,157	1,232
Howrah ...	217	213	475	498	700	845	2,858	3,711
Jessore ...	736	620	1,128	1,086	965	931	808	836
Midnapore ...	391	393	482	513	957	921	1,356	938
Moorshedabad ...	535	446	754	658	893	847	1,145	950
Mymensingh ...	555	455	1,158	1,092	901	702	432	436
Noakhally ...	605	443	696	399	734	815	673	372
Nuddea ...	529	556	836	806	1,063	987	531	802
Patna ...	435	505	519	616	763	777	2,270	2,345
Purneah ...	539	295	324	321	531	172	360	663
Rajshahye ...	290	216	331	414	502	568	364	288
Pubna ...	640	257	353	285	401	313	825	496
Rungpore ...	325	312	469	565	627	594	506	801
Bograh ...	254	261	261	274	680	685	250	259
Sarun ..	331	178	311	427	458	566	847	753
Chumparun ...	192	119	203	193	414	503	471	375
Shahabad ...	677	614	433	726	710	688	1,237	1,184
Tipperah ...	738	657	912	909	694	621	519	388
Mozufferpore ...	300	219	188	314	616	696	477	570
Durbhungah ...	292	214	140	233	634	781	445	2,261
24-Pergunnahs ...	1,372	1,193	1,622	1,671	1,402	1,371	3,087	3,869
Hazareebagh ...	215	209	302	286	569	513	663	369
Lohardugga ...	109	135	300	251	448	586	220	388
Maunbhoom ...	175	335	301	301	318	305	538	294
Singbhoom ...	64	37	79	110	80	95	82	40
Darjeeling ...	108	87	56	80	265	244	383	290
Julpigooree ..	154	105	198	194	555	462	235	159
Total ...	18,799	15,098	20,906	21,919	25,457	25,825	33,630	35,852

D.

Comparative table shewing the number of persons under trial, disposed of and pending trial before the Courts of Session, 1876 and 1877.

DISTRICT.	Number of persons under trial.		Disposed of, excluding death, transfers and escapes.		Pending at the close of the year.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Backergunge ...	237	233	215	175	19	58
Beerbhoom ...	35	39	35	37	...	2
Bhaugulpore .	79	56	61	53	18	3
Monghyr ..	56	27	56	22	..	5
Burdwan, East	103	58	91	53	12	5
Burdwan, West ...	30	14	30	10	...	4
Chittagong ...	73	100	63	87	9	11
Cuttack	104	40	99	38	5	1
Pooree ...	19	10	19	10	...	...
Balasore ...	68	38	68	34	.	4
Dacca . .	110	208	125	191	15	15
Dinagepore ...	142	75	125	74	16	....
Maldah .	36	51	29	48	7	6
Furreedpore	99	103	98	97	1	6
Gya .	160	75	147	47	13	28
Hooghly ...	57	62	53	59	4	2
Howrah ...	47	37	41	27	5	10
Jessore .	220	157	197	135	22	22
Midnapore ...	266	116	264	99	1	16
Moorshedabad ..	166	71	163	64	1	7
Mymensingh	181	171	115	124	37	44
Noakhally ...	80	79	49	77	31	...
Nuddea . .	142	160	128	151	14	6
Patna ...	94	94	89	84	5	10
Purneah ..	57	57	55	50	1	7
Rajshahye ...	88	182	63	177	24	2
Pubna ..	59	40	56	38	2	2
Rungpore ...	162	116	144	110	14	5
Bograh	71	63	67	63	3	...
Sarun	53	67	39	57	14	10
Chumparun . .	39	64	27	62	12	2
Shahabad ..	89	61	87	53	2	7
Tipperah ..	108	105	101	99	5	6
Mozufferpore ...	65	43	61	41	4	2
Durbhangah	94	82	72	78	22	2
24-Pergunnahs . .	137	123	129	114	7	9
Hazareebagh ...	54	22	53	20	1	2
Lohardugga ..	47	37	35	35	12	2
Manbhoom ...	48	53	47	50	...	3
Singbhoom ...	21	10	19	6	1	4
Darjeeling ...	8	19	7	15	1	4
Julpigooree ...	39	34	29	33	9	...
Total ...	3,876	3,255	3,481	2,900	369	334

E.

Comparative table shewing the number of persons under trial, disposed of and pending trial in the Courts of Magistrates during 1876 and 1877.

DISTRICT.	Number of persons under trial		Disposed of, excluding death, transfers and escapes		Pending at the close of the year	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Backergunge	4,984	5,384	4,712	5,052	194	295
Beerbhoom ...	1,524	1,662	1,485	1,611	36	51
Bhaugulpore .	2,471	2,705	2,399	2,655	68	46
Monghyr .	4,157	4,603	4,015	4,451	140	150
Burdwan, East ...	7,845	7,195	7,652	7,077	187	110
Burdwan, West ...	1,060	1,169	1,023	1,141	35	27
Chittagong ...	2,528	3,005	2,480	2,909	45	91
Cuttack ...	3,613	4,216	3,508	4,119	98	94
Pooree ...	3,375	4,312	3,287	4,138	86	172
Balasore	2,266	2,323	2,185	2,239	79	83
Dacca ...	7,978	8,668	7,714	8,463	222	191
Dinagepore ...	4,376	2,525	4,282	2,475	88	45
Maldah	1,641	1,701	1,574	1,653	67	47
Furreedpore ...	4,608	4,029	4,468	3,908	130	104
Gya ..	4,867	3,429	4,693	3,381	167	43
Hooghly ...	3,733	4,413	3,646	4,346	75	60
Howrah .	5,842	6,991	5,750	6,853	89	133
Jessore ...	6,505	6,201	6,249	5,964	249	227
Midnapore . .	5,992	5,292	5,773	4,886	194	396
Moorshedabad ...	5,787	4,903	5,634	4,757	147	142
Mymensingh ...	5,320	4,989	5,073	4,765	233	197
Noakhally ...	3,922	3,267	3,738	3,006	165	249
Nuddea ...	5,452	5,579	5,339	5,420	110	150
Patna ...	6,031	6,039	5,871	5,925	151	93
Purneah ...	2,762	2,636	2,715	2,536	42	98
Rajshahye ...	2,718	2,900	2,629	2,776	86	117
Pubna	3,344	2,397	3,291	2,316	48	67
Rungpore .	3,195	3,593	3,066	3,521	85	57
Bograh ...	2,281	2,182	2,246	2,156	36	26
Sarun ...	3,330	3,575	3,199	3,469	128	104
Chumparun ...	2,488	1,980	2,429	1,940	56	30
Shahabad .	4,728	5,648	4,563	5,513	161	133
Tipperah ...	4,486	4,020	4,305	3,883	175	134
Mozufferpore ...	2,576	3,006	2,496	2,942	76	63
Durbhungah ...	2,675	5,156	2,485	5,023	187	133
24-Pergunnahs ...	11,554	11,870	11,385	11,777	160	86
Hazareebaugh ...	2,497	2,105	2,469	2,073	27	31
Lohardugga ...	1,636	2,160	1,599	2,082	36	78
Manbhoom .	2,278	2,077	2,177	2,046	97	30
Singbhoom ...	461	440	444	437	14	3
Darjeeling ...	1,128	1,135	1,119	1,119	4	8
Julpigooree ...	1,602	1,434	1,538	1,382	56	46
Total ...	**161,619**	**162,914**	**156,735**	**158,185**	**4,529**	**4,449**

F.

Statement giving details regarding the persons who were awaiting trial before the Magistrates at the end of 1877.

DISTRICT.	On bail or recognizance.	In Hajut.	Otherwise.	More than six months.	More than three months.	More than one month.	REMARKS
Backergunge ...	256	37	2	8*	...	67	* Lunatics.
Beerbhoom ...	38	13	...	...	...	12	
Bhaugulpore ...	19	16	...	2*	1	3	
Monghyr ...	131	16	2	...	...	55	
Burdwan, East ...	65	21	2	5*	2	19	
Burdwan, West ...	20	7	...	...	...	..	
Chittagong ...	72	13	6	...	1	13	
Cuttack ...	81	12	3	1*	..	9	
Pooree ...	155	17	...	3*	1	37	
Balasore ...	74	8	...	...	...	4	
Dacca ...	151	23	5	1*	4	28	
Dinagepore ...	39	6	...	...	...	12	
Maldah ...	31	10	...	...	..	5	
Furreedpore ..	92	11	2	...	1	14	
Gya ...	26	17	...	...	8	...	
Hooghly ...	54	3	...	...	1	25	
Howrah ...	127	6	...	...	3	26	
Jessore ..	216	31	.	15†	1	13‡	† Includes 2 lunatics.
Midnapore ..	334	47	16	...	6	82	
Moorshedabad .	109	35	2	1*	1	23	‡ Includes one lunatic
Mymensingh ...	175	23	1	10†	...	38	
Noakhally ..	242	7	...	6	21	70	
Nuddea ..	122	17	1	3*	2	10‡	
Patna ...	77	11	4	2	...	35	
Purneah ...	86	13	...	..	...	1	
Rajshahye ...	106	11	...	...	1	37	
Pubna ...	61	5	...	...	...	11	
Rungpore ...	42	13	2	5*	...	7	
Bograh ...	21	5	...	...	...	...	
Sarun ...	76	14	14	4*	1	27	
Chumparun ..	17	13	...	...	...	2	
Shahabad ...	92	41	2	...	7	15	
Tipperah ...	129	7	...	1*	...	18	
Mozufferpore ...	50	13	...	...	...	8	
Durbhangah ...	82	9	39	...	...	17	
24-Pergunnahs ...	61	13	13	9*	1*	7‡	
Hazareebagh ...	15	16	1	1*	...	7	
Lohardugga ...	40	31	2	...	1	31	
Maunbhoom ...	26	7	...	...	...	9	
Singbhoom ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	
Darjeeling ...	4	4	...	...	...	...	
Julpigooree ...	27	19	...	...	...	8	
Total ...	**3,644**	**641**	**119**	**77**	**64**	**857**	

G.

Comparative statement shewing for each class the proportion of persons (disposed of) who were convicted in 1876 and 1877.

DISTRICT.	Class I. Against the State or Public, Chapters VI to XV, Indian Penal Code,		Class II. Against the person, Chapters XV, XIX, XX to XXII, Indian Penal Code,		Class III. Against property, Chapters XVII and XVIII, Indian Penal Code,		Class IV. Under special Laws.	
	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.
Backergunge ...	69	61	51	52	42	43	76	77
Beerbhoom ...	52	66	35	48	49	54	84	78
Bhaugulpore ...	59	62	48	56	54	50	66	82
Monghyr ...	61	59	49	43	48	53	86	77
Burdwan, East ...	83	78	42	45	48	48	82	84
Burdwan, West ...	67	64	55	38	43	38	79	93
Chittagong ...	70	67	55	45	45	49	71	83
Cuttack ...	66	62	41	41	44	45	75	71
Pooree ...	54	48	38	43	44	52	98	88
Balasore ...	71	56	48	45	49	50	83	80
Dacca ...	67	73	57	58	55	54	75	79
Dinagepore ...	82	70	43	46	56	51	76	72
Maldah ...	73	59	48	46	55	57	80	76
Furreedpore ...	74	58	58	61	47	46	73	72
Gya ...	66	68	55	44	64	61	86	79
Hooghly ...	54	60	54	44	48	44	82	73
Howrah ...	63	61	43	49	64	64	89	88
Jessore ...	69	66	54	51	48	49	72	73
Midnapore ...	61	65	41	42	44	47	74	85
Moorshedabad ...	61	69	53	41	48	52	74	83
Mymensingh ...	68	61	58	58	55	47	65	64
Noakhally ...	84	76	63	65	62	56	83	90
Nuddea ...	63	69	46	50	56	52	67	69
Patna ...	58	65	45	47	57	64	84	88
Purneah ...	77	65	54	48	57	50	72	74
Rajshahye ...	63	52	46	48	52	53	72	74
Pubna ...	73	60	48	43	53	53	86	76
Rungpore ...	69	69	51	53	57	56	82	85
Bograh ...	71	76	52	58	62	65	75	88
Sarun ...	71	56	43	41	48	50	78	75
Chumparun ...	72	65	25	42	60	67	68	66
Shahabad ...	75	64	47	52	55	54	82	63
Tipperah ...	75	78	61	65	59	56	76	70
Mozufferpore ...	66	68	41	49	63	57	82	77
Durbhangah ...	67	60	37	37	59	52	74	88
24-Pergunnahs ...	77	74	47	51	54	55	84	87
Hazareebagh ...	71	80	59	52	61	61	90	86
Lohardugga ...	59	69	64	52	64	61	90	84
Maunbhoom ...	67	80	54	56	51	46	72	67
Singhbhoom ...	90	74	48	59	69	68	89	69
Darjeeling ...	82	53	31	42	72	64	86	75
Julpigooree ...	82	69	61	54	72	66	93	79

H.

Statement shewing the total number of witnesses examined in the Magistrates' Courts during 1877 with the number of days they were detained.

DISTRICT.	NO. OF WITNESSES DISCHARGED			
	On 1st Day.	On 2nd Day.	On 3rd Day.	After 3rd Day.
Backergunge	12,018	2,660	816	460
Beerbhoom	3,619	621	126	53
Bhaugulpore	6,411	171	106	1
Monghyr	6,811	692	114	18
Burdwan, East ...	11,980	641	49	10
Burdwan, West	2,728	58	13	11
Chittagong	5,624	430	99	6
Cuttack	8,730	493	107	31
Pooree	4,161	201	26	...
Balasore	6,676	130	...	...
Dacca	19,295	1,927	278	94
Dinagepore	5,645	513	107	10
Maldah	3,566	1,183	400	2
Furreedpore	8,290	1,070	192	63
Gya	9,280	193	38	...
Hooghly	8,387	802	97	...
Howrah	10,191	465	51	6
Jessore	11,191	1,471	457	388
Midnapore	12,351	1,413	181	33
Moorshedabad	15,208	1,042	295	153
Mymensingh	14,398	1,449	511	62
Noakhally	5,597	208	20	...
Nuddea	11,543	1,147	100	...
Patna	11,025	211	26	2
Purneah	4,872	667	367	401
Rajshahye	6,490	1,988	880	18
Pubna	7,265	479	21	2
Rungpore	9,163	409	52	..
Bograh	5,340	880	95	...
Sarun	6,211	476	163	...
Chumparun	3,976	231	...	...
Shahabad	12,919	1,350	446	16
Tipperah	10,362	720	38	...
Mozufferpore	5,785	345	102	...
Durbhangah	5,784	810	195	303
24-Pergunnahs	21,568	1,143	64	10
Hazareebagh	5,619	474	18	41
Lohardugga	5,429	490	126	58
Maunbhoom	4,806	455	208	62
Singbhoom	577	19	...	...
Darjeeling	1,429	21	14	...
Julpigooree	3,923	259	111	...
Total ...	336,243	30,407	7,109	2,314

I.

Camparative statement shewing the amount of fine imposed by the Criminal Courts in 1876 and 1877, the amount realized and the amount paid by way of compensation.

DISTRICT.	Total Amount of fines.						Amount Realized.						Amount paid by way of Compensation.					
	1876.			1877.			1876.			1877.			1876.			1877.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Backergunge ...	36,677	0	0	21,504	0	0	20,147	0	0	15,990	0	0	634	0	0	598	0	0
Beerbhoom ...	3,919	15	0	5,096	3	0	2,520	2	0	4,536	6	3	1,033	0	0	309	6	0
Bhaugulpore ...	9,655	2	0	13,034	9	0	7,080	1	1	9,525	4	0	651	3	0	724	0	0
Monghyr ...	16,131	12	9	15,001	0	0	12,701	5	5	10,606	12	0	546	9	6	671	8	0
Burdwan, East ...	28,888	5	0	19,146	6	3	20,093	7	0	16,604	4	3	2,577	1	0	2,318	12	0
Burdwan, West ...	5,447	0	0	3,932	0	0	2,641	1	6	2,490	0	0	38	0	0	97	0	0
Chittagong ...	13,006	0	3	11,370	12	0	10,749	3	0	9,562	14	9	543	0	0	453	15	9
Cuttack ...	10,546	1	3	11,186	10	3	7,346	3	0	10,087	2	6	1,251	0	0	1,633	1	0
Pooree ...	6,924	5	3	5,662	5	0	6,708	12	3	5,489	11	0	557	14	0	693	0	0
Balasore ...	8,258	9	0	7,434	11	9	7,938	3	8	6,719	5	3	1,324	2	0	1,008	2	0
Dacca ...	43,595	7	9	37,667	4	6	35,330	4	9	34,132	3	6	2,739	2	0	2,288	1	0
Dinagepore ...	6,264	2	0	6,932	8	0	4,965	7	9	5,846	3	0	218	0	0	486	0	0
Maldah ...	5,441	8	3	8,661	7	9	4,802	13	0	7,468	9	6	900	6	0	796	7	6
Furreedpore ...	19,324	8	3	19,740	5	0	17,138	14	0	14,851	13	3	883	8	0	1,213	10	0
Gya ...	15,676	14	1	11,391	2	0	12,189	4	8	8,761	2	2	274	8	0	241	3	0
Hooghly ...	14,634	5	0	17,992	6	0	10,821	1	5	12,117	1	9	2,030	5	0	1,764	0	0
Howrah ...	18,516	15	9	21,611	5	0	15,079	14	6	16,666	12	9	719	0	0	623	7	3
Jessore ...	20,902	12	9	24,618	10	9	17,424	13	0	20,364	13	9	1,523	13	0	2,719	0	0
Midnapore ...	23,540	0	0	22,332	0	0	19,447	0	0	19,562	0	0	2,105	0	0	1,619	0	0
Moorshedabad ...	20,680	0	0	15,204	0	0	12,295	0	0	10,484	0	0	2,398	0	0	717	0	0
Mymensingh ...	34,732	7	0	22,937	4	0	31,118	11	6	19,400	0	9	5,857	12	0	3,022	1	0
Noakhally ...	30,986	6	0	20,345	10	3	26,879	7	0	15,399	7	9	2,815	0	0	1,995	0	0
Nuddea ...	17,385	4	1	23,418	4	3	15,137	13	1	18,846	3	6	1,719	10	0	1,917	0	9
Patna ...	27,135	0	0	22,916	0	0	26,676	0	0	19,428	0	0	747	0	0	733	0	0
Purneah ...	12,812	12	6	13,703	4	0	8,965	3	6	11,228	6	1	925	14	0	1,298	9	3
Rajshahye ...	7,989	0	0	61,007	0	0	7,397	0	0	8,691	0	0	267	0	0	405	0	0
Pubna ...	9,310	2	6	8,651	11	0	8,269	15	9	5,575	4	3	603	6	0	192	0	0
Rungpore ...	14,999	5	0	7,493	3	6	9,215	10	3	4,271	14	0	1,027	8	0	466	0	0
Bograh ...	12,552	8	0	7,905	15	0	8,845	10	0	7,011	9	0	839	9	9	927	3	9
Sarun ...	8,855	2	9	18,349	7	10	5,620	5	11	8,592	4	0	488	13	0	1,144	5	0
Chumparun ...	12,079	2	0	6,974	0	0	9,296	10	6	4,219	5	6	272	0	0	436	0	0
Shahabad ...	20,014	4	0	22,260	13	0	17,652	8	1	18,531	3	6	510	0	0	471	0	0
Tipperah ...	25,922	8	3	20,311	2	0	22,841	4	6	19,433	11	3	2,697	8	3	1,813	0	0
Mozufferpore ...	12,018	8	10	11,409	11	0	10,479	15	10	9,734	13	3	210	0	0	453	0	0
Durbhangah ...	20,294	5	0	16,884	9	0	6,418	2	4	13,462	5	6	272	0	0	611	8	0
24-Pergunnahs ...	37,561	14	0	36,309	0	0	30,571	7	0	24,149	0	0	2,843	4	0	2,472	0	0
Hazareebagh ...	10,810	0	0	9,863	5	0	7,276	12	6	7,294	10	0	677	12	9	603	0	0
Lohardugga ...	5,988	9	1	4,951	14	9	6,104	12	0	5,612	0	3	1,184	5	0	116	0	0
Maunbhoom ...	7,522	2	6	7,398	7	6	3,265	7	10	4,347	8	0	572	4	6	714	8	0
Singbhoom ...	1,041	15	0	917	2	0	704	2	3	754	15	0	231	0	3	111	12	0
Darjeeling ...	3,752	1	0	4,806	14	0	3,879	0	6	3,703	1	0	1,544	7	7	810	0	0
Julpigooree ...	6,118	2	0	6,605	0	0	4,851	8	6	5,290	0	0	74	8	0	369	0	0
Total ..	6,67,912	3	10	6,55,059	4	4	5,12,887	8	10	4,76,903	5	3	49,528	2	7	42,035	9	3

J.

Comparative statement shewing the number of appeals preferred, disposed of, and pending in each District in 1876 and 1877, in the Courts of District Magistrates and Sessions Judges.

DISTRICT.	Preferred.		Disposed of				Pending.	
			1876.		1877.			
	1876.	1877.	Sessions Judge.	District Magistrate.	Sessions Judge.	District Magistrate.	1876.	1877.
Backergunge ...	222	250	148	76	189	67	12	5
Beerbhoom ...	53	61	37	16	20	37	...	4
Bhaugulpore ...	56	67	53	5	52	12	...	3
Monghyr ...	213	146	102	108	71	67	3	11
Burdwan, East ...	183	125	96	84	78	46	3	1
Burdwan, West ...	30	24	14	15	10	15	...	...
Chittagong ...	114	101	63	50	63	35	3	6
Cuttack ...	78	104	41	35	88	13	2	5
Pooree ...	56	40	40	18	19	24	5	2
Balasore ...	86	130	56	29	113	14	1	4
Dacca ...	323	270	166	149	126	152	19	8
Dinagepore ...	85	87	61	21	53	30	3	7
Maldah ...	36	98	24	31	10	71	3	13
Furreedpore ...	183	236	69	106	123	107	6	11
Gya ...	41	89	33	6	42	47	2	2
Hooghly ...	104	118	35	75	58	55	...	5
Howrah ...	14	110	14	13	32	77	...	3
Jessore ...	365	369	125	225	160	149	15	62
Midnapore ...	283	267	201	87	204	46	15	32
Moorshedabad ...	143	283	...	144	239	43	1	2
Mymensingh ...	316	356	93	208	191	177	25	13
Noakhally ...	272	299	36	226	32	257	10	10
Nuddea ...	207	234	159	43	177	47	5	3
Patna ...	509	246	463	29	169	73	17	4
Purneah ...	101	163	44	47	60	97	10	16
Rajshahye ...	141	111	77	71	54	60	9	6
Pubna ...	210	143	125	96	53	88	4	7
Rungpore ...	23	50	...	22	68	45	...	6
Bogra ...	221	254	105	68	179	74	48	1
Sarun ...	54	110	23	33	50	51	1	10
Chumparun ...	27	37	12	15	20	13	2	4
Shahabad ...	107	186	55	47	87	97	5	5
Tipperah ...	166	171	116	36	145	38	20	8
Mozufferpore ...	76	98	54	30	41	53	5	9
Durbhangah ...	108	97	30	76	41	58	8	4
24-Pergunnahs ...	386	280	201	180	153	115	5	12
Hazareebagh ...	33	37	19	14	26	7	...	4
Lohardugga ...	39	30	31	8	10	16	...	4
Maunbhoom ...	30	79	16	10	39	38	4	5
Singbhoom ...	2	8	2	...	6	2	...	...
Darjeeling ...	13	11	5	8	8	3	...	...
Julpigooree ..	42	26	26	17	10	16	3	...
Total ...	5,751	5,001	3,070	2,577	3,369	2,532	274	317

K.

Statement shewing the number of appeals preferred to the Court of Session or to the Magistrate of the District from the Subordinate Criminal Courts, the ratio of appeals to decision, the number of decisions affirmed, and the ratio of affirmed to decided, 1877.

DISTRICT.		Number of appeals preferred.	Ratio per cent of appeals to sentences or orders	Number of sentences or orders affirmed	Ratio of affirmed to decided.
Backergunge ...		250	8	160	62
Beerbhoom ..		61	6	40	70
Bhaugulpore ...	Bhaugulpore	67	6	36	56
	Monghyr	146	6	54	39
Burdwan, East		125	2	68	54
Burdwan, West		24	3	6	24
Chittagong ..		101	5	60	61
Cuttack ..	Cuttack	104	4	42	41
	Pooree	40	1	26	60
	Balasore	130	9	81	63
Dacca ...		270	4	120	43
Furreedpore ...		236	9	176	76
Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	87	4	42	50
	Maldah	98	9	59	67
Gya ...		89	4	51	57
Hooghly ..	Hooghly	118	4	55	48
	Howrah	110	3	51	46
Jessore ...		369	9	163	56
Midnapore ...		267	7	91	36
Moorshedabad		283	9	172	61
Mymensingh ...		356	11	194	52
Noakhally ...		299	15	125	43
Nuddea		234	7	167	74
Patna ..		246	6	165	68
Purneah ..		163	10	76	48
Rajshahye ..	Rajshahye	111	6	43	37
	Pubna	143	10	82	58
Rungpore	Rungpore	50	2	21	46
	Bograh	254	20	213	84
Sarun ...	Sarun	110	5	46	45
	Chumparun	37	3	19	57
Shahabad ..		186	6	125	68
Tipperah		171	7	125	68
Tirhoot ...	Mozufferpore	98	5	65	69
	Durbhungah	97	4	46	46
24-Pergunnahs		280	3	109	40
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	37	3	26	79
	Lohardugga	30	2	14	54
	Maunbhoom	79	7	48	62
	Singbhoom	8	3	4	50
Julpigooree and Darjeeling ..	Julpigooree	26	2	15	57
	Darjeeling	11	1	11	100
Total ..		5,001	5	3,292	56

L.

Comparative table shewing the result of appeals and of applications for revision in criminal cases in the Courts of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, 1876 and 1877.

DISTRICT.	SESSIONS COURTS						DISTRICT MAGISTRATES					
	1876			1877.			1876.			1877.		
	Application rejected and proceedings confirmed	Modified	Reversed and quashed	Rejected and confirmed	Modified	Reversed and quashed	Rejected and confirmed	Modified	Reversed and quashed	Rejected and confirmed	Modified	Reversed and quashed.
BACKERGUNGE ...	210	26	56	203	16	85	85	14	19	56	19	21
BEERBHOOM ...	50	3	8	31	...	4	16	5	6	49	5	16
BHAUGULPORE ...	62	7	31	66	6	10	6	1	1	14	...	12
MONGHYR ...	115	15	22	85	3	16	147	15	35	71	13	52
BURDWAN, EAST..	278	34	36	93	15	39	136	11	35	66	16	35
BURDWAN, WEST	16	2	3	7	7	4	13	13	9	10	22	22
CHITTAGONG ...	73	25	38	49	9	11	50	9	58	39	8	7
CUTTACK ...	32	3	15	99	8	32	30		22	8	4	9
POOREE ...	130	5	7	42	...	9	40	7	8	88	2	2
BALASORE ...	79	3	15	155	6	38	38	2	9	17	2	2
DACCA ...	199	50	52	159	17	43	142	49	30	154	32	52
DINAGEPORE ...	90	7	8	50	2	4	15	10	10	25	...	12
MALDAH ..	25	10	19	16	...	4	22	4	5	70	11	31
FUREEDPORE ...	141	10	37	185	19	42	123	19	29	107	4	11
GYA ...	111	7	2	89	...	5	26	12	29	27	16	38
HOOGHLY ...	93	11	26	57	8	2	60	21	37	56	11	19
HOWRAH ...	62	4	19	30	6	1	14	...	3	46	20	22
JESSORE ...	184	42	7	219	13	66	199	13	19	108	25	1
MIDNAPORE ...	252	11	40	231	14	18	116	8	14	33	15	14
MOORSHEDABAD...	178	9	46	199	30	11	110	31	16	32	11	12
MYMENSINGH ...	115	30	19	220	24	82	137	14	12	122	38	16
NOAKHALLY ...	100	7	22	57	2	10	113	89	74	216	121	39
NUDDEA ..	244	14	33	118	39	37	36	23	31	30	20	24
PATNA	316	42	86	182	18	36	17	6	4	33	3	37
PURNEAH ...	29	3	11	63	14	19	35	2	10	59	6	25
RAJSHAHYE ...	78	4	20	53	5	4	82	6	16	69	10	28
PUBNA ...	197	21	12	74	10	8	148	34	20	101	2	26
RUNGPORE .	77	2	19	114	16	35	12	6	4	38	3	3
BOGRAH ...	84	3	57	131	33	21	48	14	4	54	3	14
SARUN ...	74	16	1	124	...	51	41	8	41	33	11	60
CHUMPARUN ..	34	3	17	30	14	...	62	...	22	15	...	2
SHAHABAD ...	130	11	62	103	11	39	95	11	12	81	2	42
TIPPERAH .	156	17	24	160	31	36	27	16	19	25	25	23
MOZUFFERPORE ..	58	38	15	50	3	11	37	24	2	87	18	19
DURBHANGAH ..	28	3	6	47	17	16	80	5	16	61	6	14
24-PERGUNNAHS..	225	29	58	163	30	35	175	19	29	154	15	13
HAZAREEBAGH ..	18	2	5	28	3	3	12	...	3	6	..	1
LOHARDUGGA ...	41	7	6	22	1	7	47	8	7	22	...	13
MAUNBHOOM ...	29	6	10	48	13	21	36	3	18	40	16	17
SINGBHOOM ...	1	...	5	6	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	1
DARJEELING	4	6	1	...	...	...	9	4	1	11	7	1
JULPIGOOREE	30	8	7	7	4	2	16	2	5	20	4	16
Total ...	4,478	556	983	3,965	468	928	2,753	538	735	2,354	546	824

Note.—This statement refers to persons and not to cases.

40